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SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1920.

**The People and the Uniform.**

Discussion of Gen. Pershing's availability as a Presidential candidate, coupled with Gen. Wood's active campaigning for the Republican nomination has started the students of political history delving for precedents touching upon previous ventures of military men into the realm of politics.

Contrary to an opinion generally accepted that the people have not dealt kindly with those seeking political favor after service in the uniform, the record shows otherwise. Of twenty-seven men who have been chosen to occupy the White House, sixteen have, at one time or another, worn the uniform of the United States army.

Washington was swept into office after military achievements had revealed qualities of leadership, which submerged any thought of a rival. Monroe served under him and advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel with the American forces.

Andrew Jackson was practicing law when elected, but in earlier life was major general of the Tennessee State militia and in 1814-15 major general in the regular army. William Henry Harrison will always be recalled with Tippecanoe and was chief in command of the Northwest in the war of 1812.

John Tyler and James Buchanan also served in the war of 1812, while Zachary Taylor and Franklin Pierce were officers in the Mexican war. The immortal Lincoln was a captain in the Black Hawk war and Ulysses Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley fought in the civil war. The beloved Roosevelt was a colonel in the Spanish-American war.

Only Gen. Grant in this list, however, had chosen soldiery for a life career when elected to higher honors. Grant campaigned in the uniform and did not resign his commission until after his election. Political history records others, not so successful in seeking preferment, who campaigned without resigning their commissions.

What the people were interested in then, as now, are principles and policies plus qualifications. If the candidate possess this trinity of virtues, in the opinion of the majority, there is no reason to feel his cause will suffer greatly merely because it is presented on the hustings in the garb of an army uniform.

**Limited Rental Profits**

Conservative Massachusetts may be slow in acting, but when she does, she occasionally moves very rapidly, so rapidly as to take the breath of her sisters away if they try to follow her. She is a State of many cities, as well as of many small towns. The former during the war have increased in population for reasons obvious to all persons who know anything. Construction of new homes has not gone on. Former residences are overcrowded. Landlords have been profiting. It is the story that Washington knows by heart.

What do the Bay Staters plan to do about it? A commission on the necessities of life, appointed by the Governor, has submitted to a legislative committee for its action, a bill, which if it becomes a law, will fix profits from rent and put the whole problem of enforcing this and similar laws on a commissioner on rents and housing.

Landlordism in Massachusetts' cities, especially in Boston, has features of monopoly and profit from unearned increment which are notoriously extreme and unjust; and it can be counted upon to fight this proposed bill tooth and nail. Nevertheless it is significant to have a State commission argue that the only solution is a definite restriction of profits to eight per cent on the valuation of the property with clearly defined deductions for taxes, assessments, etc. Offenders would be subject to fine or imprisonment or both. The law would be enforced by a State commissioner; and the State would be empowered to take over lands or tenements deemed "necessary for the housing of the people."

This is a strictly legal and legislative method of dealing with the housing problem. In New York State, and especially in New York City, they are keeping this point of attack in mind; but are adding to it a more practical one, which involves cooperation between capitalists, owners of land, builders and workmen, in a concerted effort to build new apartment and tenement structures "as rapidly as possible to rid the city of a congestion that moralists as well as economists are deploring, and that residents with ordinary incomes are fast coming to a mood of social revolt about."

**Invasion From Mexico**

It is of a peaceful kind and unprecedented in volume. Some persons attribute it to the fears of the workers lest they become involved in an impending revolution. Others find it simpler to credit the migration northward solely to the economic temptations that lie on the United States' side of the border. Undoubtedly the news that gets back to the Mexican masses tells of incomes earned by the emigrants who have pioneered, such as Mexico is not likely to provide her masses in this generation.

Quite naturally then the peon treks toward a cooler climate, a fuller purse, a more stable social setting, and a place where he can get much for his surplus earnings that cannot be had in the land of his birth. Arriving in the United States he gets a warmer welcome than he would have had he come ten years ago. Texan farmers, Arizona's and New Mexico's traders and ranchers and Southern California's fruit growers are not asking questions now about the nativity of "help." Demand far exceeds supply. Anything human, with muscles and the will to work, can get by. So the filtration of the Indian and the mixed breed of the South across the line goes on; and the already parti-colored fabric of race blend in the Southwest takes on a new hue. For most of these immigrants are coming to stay.

The latest news is that the league of nations will be brought up again in the Senate if it fails now. Evidently some still cling to the belief that the third time never fails.

Champ Clark says the people of Washington are as helpless as Fiji Islanders. Now, if Congress will do the necessary missionary work that condition can be remedied.

If most men could wear a collar and look like the chaps in the ads, the opposition to thirty cent linen might vanish.

It may be possible to unionize the nation, but you can't keep the average mother from working overtime.

One of our troubles is that everybody believes the reason for unrest reposes in everybody else but himself.

Thank heaven we don't have to worry about the coal bin much longer, but then there is the ice box.

The battle between the wets and dries has every indication of becoming a spirited one.

**New York City**  
By O. O. McIntyre

New York, March 20.—O. Henry missed a colorful tale when he failed to invent the romance of the Fair Sari, the "One Hundred Million Dollar Virgin of Stamboul." Manhattan, blasé and cynical, fairly bubbled with excitement over the hunt for Sari in this hedonistic city. Aided after search through all the cities on the European continent.

There appeared at one of New York's leading hotels one day last week Sheikh Ben Mohammed, turbaned and silk bloomed, with five aged, wrinkled Turks and a group of servants. A long distance phone call from Toronto to the hotel fixed the reservations for a "Turkish commission". In good faith.

The "commission" arrived in a platinum lined limousine, properly crested and strung with Turkish flags. When the Turks had been installed in their \$150 a day suite a notice was sent to the newspaper shops and the pick of reporters slipped down their brass poles at the alarm and rapped off to the hotel.

Here they met with a gentle rebuff. They must produce cards and Sheikh Ben would scrutinize them. Finally they were admitted by sa-laming servants to his presence. Sheikh Ben sat on silk cushions with his friends about him and puffed smoke through rose-scented war fans of Turkish narghiles.

Yes, he was real. Every reporter knew it. And so he told of coming to New York to search for Sari—the Virgin of Stamboul—and the greatest aggregation of Mohammedan dignitaries in America. Richard Burton, ever organized in the original and unexpurgated edition of the "Thousand and One Arabian Nights" bowed their assent at every word.

Ben was the light of her palace in Constantinople. She was to have been wed to the Amir of Hedjaz and the Amir was inconsolable when she vanished. Ben Mohammed said as pencils raced across vagrant copy paper. The Amir Hedjaz, Sir Henry McMahon, one of the world's great statesmen, had been in the city and he had sent him out to scour every far flung corner of the globe for Sari.

So, without a clew or a trail of flour from a bag tied on her back, as the old Grimm fairy tale has it, a delegation of Mohammedan dignitaries swooped down upon New York. All the great detectives were called in and the only sad note in the story was when a snooping reporter noticed that Ben Mohammed wore a white collar under his costume made in Troy, N. Y.

But the reporter was a gentleman and would not talk back to a Sheikh. After two days the search ended—presto and prestissimo. The Virgin of Stamboul was found in a Kenmare street tenement, degraded to the humble position of a dishwasher in a restaurant. The reason for her drop in the social scale? Why, of course, an American officer—a devil dog of a marine, with whom she had eloped from her palace in Stamboul had almost blasted the hopes of the Amir of Hedjaz, and who afterward deserted her.

Sari was taken from the tenement to the hotel suite and again the reporters were called. Sari was in hysterics and tore the bed covering and muffled the name of her fiancé. One of the friends of the reporter fainted as the doctor jabbed the hypodermic needle into Sari's arm to quiet her. Two other reporters cried.

The next day it was learned that Sari was the Amir. One friend of the Amir, a big Ben, who had been in the city and he had sent him out to scour every far flung corner of the globe for Sari.

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**Army Orders**

Capt. Calvin E. Griffin, Engineers, will report to the Director of Air Service for duty in preparation of an experimental aerial navigation map between Washington, D. C., and Dayton, Ohio.

Capt. Lloyd Whitcomb Ballantyne, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at Walter Reed Hospital, and will proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, to take command of the 41st General Hospital.

Capt. Charles M. Whitcomb, Chemical Warfare Service, is relieved from duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Midland Plant, Midland, Tex., and will proceed to Edgewood, Md., for duty.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, United States Army, is relieved from further active duty, effective March 31, 1920.

Capt. Leonard F. Matlock, 8th Cavalry, accompanied by Corp. Winfield S. Such, Troop K, 8th Cavalry, will proceed from Newark, N. J., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Inspector General of the Army, for the purpose of giving testimony in an investigation.

Maj. Alexander J. Macnab, Infantry, now in New York City, is to report to the Chief of Staff for conference relative to the preparation of the manual "Rifle marksman's manual."

Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, Q. M. C., will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Washington, D. C., to report in person to the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage.

Col. Selby H. Frank, Ordnance, is relieved from duty as commanding quartermaster for New York Arsenal, Governors Island, New York.

Capt. Charles Frank, Infantry, is relieved from his present assignment and duties at Camp Devens, Mass., and is assigned to the 17th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.

Capt. Arthur McDonald Freese, Medical Corps, U. S. A., is honorably discharged.

Capt. Leo Vincent Laganis, Air Service, is honorably discharged.

Capt. Basil D. Edwards, General Staff, is relieved from further detail as a member of the General Staff Corps.

Col. Alexander L. Dade, Inspector General's Department, now at Chicago, Ill., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the commanding officer Walter Reed General Hospital, for treatment.

Leave of absence on account of sickness for one month is granted Col. Charles McK. Seltman, Signal Corps.

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**ILL SAY SHE DOES!**

Does living cost a pile of dough and make us scrape and scramble so that nothing's like it used to was? As Al would say, "I'll say she does."

We once would argue when the rent was raised a half of one per cent, or utter a complaining sound if sugar rose to ten a pound.

The baker was as good as dead who wanted twelve a loaf for bread, and macaroons were selling hard at more than twenty cents a yard.

But now we calmly pay the price that's doubled once or maybe twice, and hold it in a death grip to start an argument or kick.

Does living cost a lot of money and keep us always on the run to get our money enough? As Al would say, "I'll say she does."

—N. A. LUFBURROW.

**Notes by a Washington Observer**

**What Is a Modus Vivendi? Child Aids Mother's Search for Apartment—Pershing Wears Only One Insignia.**

Apropos the possibility that Uncle Sam may enter into a "modus vivendi" with Germany, Frank L. Polk told an amusing story yesterday. The Under Secretary of State said that Hugh Gibson, our minister to Poland, was making war propaganda speeches in the Middle West in 1917-1918 and on one occasion felt he was rather going over the heads of a small-town audience with his technical references to diplomatic affairs. One man in the front row, however, seemed to "get" him all the way through. Indeed, he appeared, Mr. Gibson thought, to know more about diplomatic lingo than the speaker himself, for, when the speech was over the man came up and asked: "Would you mind telling me just what the difference is between a modus-vivendi, a protocol and a treaty?"

"The Prince of Wales is crossing the Atlantic in the Renown, not on her," remarked a British attaché today, which provoked the revelation that Britishers always travel "in" a ship and not "on" one. It also was related that a man is a "lootenant" in the British army and a "left-tenant" in His Majesty's navy.

This is a piquant tale of the scarcity of apartments in Washington. A 6-year-old girl heard her mother complaining day after day of the difficulty of finding suitable apartments. As the mother had lately been inculcating in the child the habit of nightly prayer, the youngster was recently heard to be praying at bedtime: "Dear God, won't you please get mammy an apartment." And then, turning to her

mother, who stood at the bedside, the kiddie asked, "Furnished or unfurnished, Mammy?"

Lady Hadfield of London, who, today's news states, is going to take up her residence at Reno, Nev., is a Pennsylvania woman, who rendered yeoman British war service. The sister of former Attorney General George W. Pickens, she is a Pittsburgh, Lady Hadfield personally conducted at her own expense a splendid hospital for soldiers at Boulogne, France, through the war. King George made her a companion of the British Empire in recognition of her services. Her husband, Sir Robert Hadfield, is Great Britain's foremost steel and iron authority.

He invented manganese steel, low hysteresis steel, and many other special alloys, steels, and metallurgical improvements. Sir Robert, who knows the United States well, amassed a huge fortune during the war out of munitions. He operates a vast plant at Sheffield. In 1917 he beat American competitors in bids for U. S. naval shell contracts.

The Rotary Club of Washington is making a vigorous campaign to send a strong delegation of District Rotarians to the convention at Scranton next month. It is hoped to secure a big enough attendance to fill a special Pullman.

General Pershing, though he could plaster the left side of his tunic with many decorations and orders, mostly foreign, wears the insignia of but one—the red, white and blue of the Distinguished Service Medal of the U. S. A.

**MEN AND BUSINESS**  
By RICHARD SPILLANE

One of the most interesting internal waterway developments proposed in modern times is reported by W. P. Kent, American Consul General at Berne, who is home on a visit.

Switzerland, he says, is the most dependent industrial country in the world. Of raw material it has little or none. It has to import nearly everything it turns into manufactured goods. It imports metal by the ton and exports it by the ounce. Its watch industry is an illustration. In its very highly skilled workers it has one of its greatest assets. Germany has an asset of the same character.

The war revealed to Switzerland, as nothing did before, its economic weakness. It has no coal. It had to get coal from Germany or its industries would be paralyzed. To obtain coal Germany subjected it to economic slavery. Switzerland is isolated, hemmed in. It has no outlet to the sea. It proposes to have two. It proposes to open a way to the North Sea and another to the Mediterranean, for it does not intend ever to be caught again as it was by the world war.

It plans to bring the Rhine to Switzerland by means of canals that will connect the river with the Swiss lakes. That will give it an outlet to the north through the German waterway.

It plans to bring the Rhone to Switzerland by means of canals, and so reach the Mediterranean by way of Lyons and Marseilles.

By locks and dams it will raise the vessels that ply the Rhine and the Rhone and the River Aare to an elevation equal to that of the Swiss lakes.

The Rhine and the Danube now are connected by canals.

France is to assist in the canalization of the Rhone.

Switzerland wants to interest America in the rest of the work.

To free itself from the coal problem, Switzerland intends to develop the very great hydro-electric energy in its mountain streams. It expects to develop this power so it may be utilized for all its needs, for the operation of railroads, factories, etc. for lighting, heating and even for cooking. It hopes to get its light where it will not require a pound of coal.

It is estimated the canalization work will cost less than the St. Louis canal. What the cost of the hydro-electric development will be is not stated, but the investment is so promising that it is expected it will appeal to capital, both Swiss and American.

There used to be a standard joke about the Swiss navy. Few persons appreciate that Switzerland in the war period not only had a merchant marine but a port. The mercantile marine was not a joke, consisting of a few chartered vessels on which the Swiss flag was raised, but the port was all right. It was Certe, which the French set aside for the use of Swiss commerce.

Mr. Kent says Switzerland is destined to be the most important financial, commercial and distribution center of Europe. All the important continental transportation lines center there by the tunnels of the Alps. It is the axis of Europe.

The food situation in the mountain republic has moderated somewhat. Cards no longer are necessary in order to obtain food. A few chartered vessels on which the Swiss flag was raised, but the port was all right. It was Certe, which the French set aside for the use of Swiss commerce.

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**New England Sighs Relief As Reign of Snow King Ends**

(By a Staff Correspondent.)  
Boston, March 20.—The breaking up of winter has brought to light conditions in the northern sections of New England, such as have not been known in at least a half century. In many parts of Northern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont the past winter has been a veritable tragedy. People in many towns and cities and in many country places have suffered privations that seem unbelievable. Towns in Northern Maine have been cut off from the life of the world for months and have been on the verge of starvation.

In Waldo County, Maine, for instance, there has been over five feet of snow on the level since December, and the only means of traveling was by means of snow shoes. The wells had frozen early in December and both the people and the cattle through that section had been dependent on snow water.

Sugarless Since December.

In some parts of Maine there has not been a pound of sugar since the first of last December, scarcely any coal, and wood has been selling at \$25 a cord. In the old days people could stand such a winter because they were accustomed to storing provisions enough to last them for several months but since the era of bread and butter, the automobile and the small country store people have not been doing that sort of thing.

The result was that the stores were very quickly depleted and it has been impossible to replenish the stocks for nearly two months. The situation was so bad that the horror of the situation was that the influenza struck in hard along the coast and in the interior. The whole northern section and it is now being learned that in many cases before they could be buried. Doctors could not get about; nurses were not available; medicine could not be secured. In fact it has only just come to light what the people in this section have been enduring all winter.

Severest Winter on Record.

What is true of Waldo County, Me., is true of parts of Aroostook County, is true of much of New Hampshire and Vermont, also of Massachusetts, for there are towns where a part of Massachusetts and New England has been cut off from nearly two months.

If the thaw had not come last week relief units would have had to be organized for some of the more distant communities and might have been well if some such expeditions had been organized a month ago or more. One thing is certain, the northern part of New England has endured the severest winter ever known in its history and it is feared that when the full returns are in the extent of the loss of life and cattle will be found to be as great as the loss of property.

Investigation.

**What Congress Did Yesterday**

House.  
Met at noon and adjourned at 3:35.

Unanimously passed resolution granting judicial powers to the Committee on Investigation of Charges against the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Debated naval appropriation bill as House Committee of the whole.

Tinkham, of Massachusetts, introduced joint resolution declaring the existence of a state of peace between the United States and Germany.

Chairman Kahn, of the Military Affairs Committee, announced 2,197 places of captured German artillery and a large amount of other material is ready for distribution to the States.

Adopted conference report on the military academy bill.

McLaughlin, of Michigan, charged the Secretary of War with having turned over to the Federal Government of auto trucks, to the Department of Agriculture when ordered to transfer certain trucks by a House resolution.

Connolly, of Texas, charged the Republican party with inactivity in matters of vital importance to the nation and with trying to "pass the buck" for the executive department.

Kahn, of California, introduced a bill to authorize exemption from customs duties of all war material belonging to the United States manufactured in foreign countries during and after the war.

Kelly, Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to provide a cent-a-mile rate of furlough fare for all soldiers, sailors and Marines being given treatment in hospitals.

Sanford, New York, introduced joint resolution to authorize use of army transports for transporting American representatives and their equipment to the Olympic games and any other international athletic contests.

Byrns, Tennessee, introduced a bill to authorize the War Finance Corporation to pay to any United States concern the contract price of goods sold to Italy and France, the extent of such advances not to exceed \$50,000,000.

The District of Columbia Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee held executive session over District estimates.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on the bill for proper labeling of fabrics.

The Ordnance Subcommittee of the War Department Expenditures Committee held a hearing on tractor trucks.

The Roosevelt Park bill again was before the Public Lands Committee.

The War Risk Bureau again was under investigation by the Treasury Department Expenditures Committee.

**A DAILY LINE O' CHEER**  
By John Kendrick Bangs

**THE REWARD.**  
I do not seek the praise of men,  
But I into the ways of men  
I bring a note of cheer  
In fancy strange, or platitude,  
And love that is stoutest  
Then whatever my day shall be  
How dark or fair my way shall be,  
I truly shall not care,  
For if from out life's treasure I  
Win there is full measure I  
Am rich beyond compare.  
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**Events of Today**

Dramatic Society of Trinity College, presenting "The Upper Room," Trinity College, 3:30 o'clock p. m.

Knights of Columbus, lecture by David Goldstein, "Bolshevism," Liberty Hall, 8 o'clock p. m.

Wanderlusts Club, hike to Riverdale, starting at Takoma Park, 2:15 o'clock p. m.

Central High School, memorial service for Emory M. Wilson; addressed by Supt. E. Thurston and Stephen E. Kramer, Central High auditorium, 4 o'clock p. m.

Hebrew Free School of Washington, presenting Biblical play, Y. M. H. rooms, Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 3 o'clock p. m.

Railroad Y. M. C. A. lecture by the Rev. Freely Rhorer, Union Station, 4 o'clock p. m.

Y. W. C. A. dedication services and address by Bishop J. W. Hamilton, 1322 F street, 4:30 o'clock p. m.

Crescendo Quintet, program of folk music, Lincoln Congregational Church, 8 o'clock p. m.

Y. M. C. A. talk by the Rev. J. H. Jeffries, lobby, 4 o'clock p. m.

Howard University, lecture by Dr. William Pickens, Andrew Memorial Chapel, Howard University, 4 o'clock p. m.

Red Triangle Outing Club, hike to Klingle Valley, 3 o'clock p. m.

At the Theatre.  
National—"Scandals of 1919."  
Garlick—"7 Days' Leave."  
Belasco—"Experience."  
Pol—"Fervidities of 1920."  
Grandall's Metropolitan—"Nasova in 'War of the Worlds'."  
Low's Palace—"Elsie Ferguson in 'His House in Order'."  
Moore's Rialto—"Constance Talmadge in 'The Search for a Sister'."  
Crescent—"Continuum" and pictures.  
Grandall's—"Clara Kimball Young in 'Trilogy'."  
Grandall's Knickerbocker—"Nasova in 'War of the Worlds'."  
B. F. Fiske—"Scandals of 1919."  
Moore's Strand—"Is Old Kentucky."  
Moore's Garden—"Go With the Dance."  
Loew's Columbia—"Dorothy Gish in 'Mary Ellen Comes to Town'."  
Folly—"Parlor Flirt."  
Gayety—"Star and Garter Show."

**In the Limelight**  
By George Perry Morris.

The Society of Visual Education is to have the benefit of the co-operation of a newly formed corporation of which Rollin D. Salisbury, professor of geography in the University of Chicago, is president. He is well known in Washington scientific circles. His academic career has been one of contact with Beloit College, the University of Wisconsin and Chicago University; but he also has held important posts under the United States Geological Survey, and is a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Together with men from the teaching staff of the University of Chicago and of Harvard University, and in collaboration with the Utilities Development Corporation of Chicago, Professor Salisbury plans to select and manufacture the finest kind of educational "films" by which almost every subject in a school or college curriculum may be taught. Thus does the "movie-world" win into its ranks a leader among the pedagogues, just as it did the "stars" among the actors.

Brazil is turning to the United States for many things that she otherwise invariably bought in Europe, and among them is advice in matters of art. One of St. Louis' leading architects, George D. Barnett, who designed the new cathedral for the city, is now in Brazil, and he comes home with a commission to design for the city of Sao Paulo a cathedral which will cost \$100,000. Mr. Barnett had had no chance to show what his theory was. With Mr. Roosevelt, a Presidential Warwick appeared. He later said that Mr. Taft had been damned him, and later made up with him for ulterior reasons. But Mr. Roosevelt did more than this. He insisted and persisted in attacking a President whom he had not favored. He initiated the custom of systematic partisan writing for a syndicate. He would not and could not be still. Mr. Taft is doing likewise. He is following the precedents established by his immediate predecessors, or will he go back to the ways of the "fathers?" Rumor has it that M. Poincare, after being elected to the presidency, was told by his cabinet members that he should not follow the precedents established by his immediate predecessors, or will he go back to the ways of the "fathers?"

I was a tomb of the Pharaohs. I stood in Egypt 4,000 years. Then I was hauled by camels to a Suez port. A long steel steamboat carried me to the Red Sea. And a railroad train fetched me to Chicago. Horses tugging in leather harness brought me to the Field Museum of Natural History. Where I had a short rest of twenty-eight years. But today they loaded me onto a motor truck. And toward the cylinders and transmission-chug-chug, chit-chit—noises like we never had in Egypt. I wonder if the mummies of the Pharaohs Shivered when the driver whistled at magistrates. In blue coats and brass buttons on the street corners. I never heard so many new noises. I think the Pharaohs, who are now sleeping Along in their fortieth centuries of going, say this racket is scandalous. I am comforted, however. The new building where they are putting me up For citizens, scholars, school children to look at. The new building is nearer the heart of the city. And if I don't like the hot, dusty heart of the city. There is always the blue peace of the big blue Lake Michigan.

University of Pittsburgh Downs G. W. U. in Debate

The University of Pittsburgh, representing the negative, defeated George Washington University in a course last night. Y. M. C. A. on—"Resolved, that the principle of the closed shop, with open union, be established in American industries."

The speakers for George Washington were James P. Rollins, Miss Frances E. Park and George Eugene Strong. Pittsburgh was represented by W. A. Kirch, J. B. Held and E. B. Ross.

Senator Irving C. Lenroot, of Wisconsin, presided. The program included a vocal selection by Mrs. Benjamin Soule Gants, accompanied by Miss Ellen Lovell. The judges were Representatives Clay Stone Briggs, of Texas, Rufus Hardy, of Texas, and Robert Luce, of Massachusetts.

Five Names for Inquiry Of Grain Corporation

(By United Press.)  
A subcommittee of the Senate Manufacturers' Committee was appointed yesterday to investigate the United States Grain Corporation, under a resolution recently passed by the Senate.

The committee is composed of Senators R. D. Pollette, of Florida, George Reed and Walsh, of Massachusetts.

**Farmers Fail to Back Up National Board of Farm Organizations in Its Presidential Questionnaire**

The farmers of the country do not stand solidly behind the questionnaire which the National Board of Farm Organizations intends to submit to all of the Presidential candidates in both parties. Three members of the committee originally appointed to draft the questionnaire withdrew before any action had been taken on it. They were T. C. Atkinson, Washington representative of the National Grange; J. R. Howard, of the Farm Bureau; and W. I. Drummond. Their action was caused primarily because of the fact that they regarded such a move as an entry of the farmers as an organized unit into politics. Mr. Atkinson, discussing the questionnaire today, summarized his objections as follows:

It brought the farmer into politics, a position that the National Grange in fifty-three years of existence had found to be untenable.

The questionnaire was in some of its questions an appeal to the spirit of unrest, which he thought would only be increased by such tactics.

The question dealing with the railroad problem was viewed by Mr. Atkinson as an invitation to the members of the railroad brotherhoods to make the operation of the roads under private control for the next two years so unsatisfactory that government control would result at the end of the two-year period.

"I do not believe that any Republican candidate can give an affirmative answer to the question on the railroad problem," said Mr. Atkinson. "It reads: 'If at the end of two years of further trial of private ownership the railroads fail to render reasonably satisfactory service to the people will you then favor reopening the railroad question?' I don't know whether the framers of the question realized its significance. We all know what the position of union labor and the brotherhoods is toward the railroad problem. The brotherhood chiefs on the stand said they did not want what they wanted from this Congress they wanted to elect one that did give it. If the candidates should adhere to this question asked by the National Board of Farm Organizations, what would be the result? It seems to me that with the assurance of kindly action from the President and in the event that the next Congress would favorably disposed toward reopening the question, the inevitable move of the brotherhoods would be to do everything in their power to bring about a condition that would force their goal—nationalization of the roads—upon the people."

"Unless the league of nations intervenes, it is my opinion that the present situation in the campaign is going to be government ownership. The division will be sharp. On the one side we will have those mild advocates of government ownership who believe that the financial element and from there on down through the Socialists and communists to the anarchists. On the other we will have the great body of natural conservatism, the financial element leading up to the great vested interests that oppose anything that looks like government ownership."

"There is a great body of the farmers in this country that stand against socialism, nationalization, paternalism or any kindred movement. It is for this reason that we are against such things as the questionnaire, which is its last five

**COMMITTEE FAVORS EUROPE RELIEF BILL**

(By United Press.)  
The Senate Finance Committee yesterday reported out the food relief bill recently passed by the House to relieve starving countries in Europe.

It provides that the United States Grain Corporation shall sell flour on liberal credit to famine-stricken countries.

**Home Club Players Show Staged at Wilson School**

A capacity audience, most of them members of the Wilson Normal Community Center, saw the fifth performance of "The Prince of the Home Club Players" last night at the Wilson Normal School theater.

The play has the same cast as it had for four previous performances given as Red Cross and soldier entertainments. Albert H. Winters has the leading role.

The Players soon will present "The House Next Door."

**Boy Injured Under Auto.**

Charles Jackson, colored, 14 years old, of Burrville, D. C., while riding a bicycle on Sixth street and Florida avenue northeast, fell from the vehicle. He was thrown beneath the wheels of an automobile driven by Gaston Briggs, 117 Canal street southwest. The boy was injured on the body and legs. He was sent to Casualty Hospital.